NEW YORK HERALD, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1861.

# NEW YORK HERALD.

WERTCH A PER

JAMES GORDON BENNETS EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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New York taken. THE DAILY HERALD, THREE conts per copy. THE WEEKLY BERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents

per copy. Annual subscription price:-One Copy Three Copies.... Sen Copies. Fastage Sve cents per copy for three months.

da the Wasser Hassen, and in the European and California Miditions.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

RIPLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- Bast Lynns

WALLACK'S TERATER. Broadway .- COLLERY S.W.S.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery. -- Rev BLAS -- THE SEC-BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway. -Two Glants, Two

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN

CAMPERLL MINSTERES, 100 and 301 Bowers .- VARIED BACKETS MELANCE OF ETHIOPIAN ODDITIES.

BURGOSTIES AND LEGICHES, from 9 A. M. Ulf IDP. M. BOOLET'S OPERA HOUSE, Prooklyn. - Kentopian

New York, Thursday, August 11, 1864.

#### THE SITUATION.

Abe news from Admiral Farragut's fleet at Mobile is of the highest importance. Mr. Stanton despatches to the effect that the Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday states that on Priday night Lieutenant Colonel Williams, commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the fort, and continues to say "That it is painfully humiliating to andunce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines by Col. Chas. Anderson, of the Twenty-first Alabama resiment. This powerful work was provisioned for six months and had a gar rison of six hundred men. He communicated with the omy's fleet by flag of truce, with the sanction of Gen. Mage, who inquired by signal what his purpose was, but received no answer. His attention was attracted by signal guns. Page repentedly telegraphed, 'Hold on to Sour fort.' The same 'night he visited Fort Games, and found Anderson on board the Yankee fleet, arranging the Series of c pitulation. He left peremptory orders for Anderson, on his return, not to surrender the fort, and releved him of his command."

Despatches received vesterday from General Sheridas report his forces moving against the enemy up the Shepandoah. At four P. M. they were skirmishing about en miles from Winchester

Yesterday morning General Grant reported the ex-Diviou of an ordnance boat, loaded with ammunition, at City Point wharf.

No operations before Atlanta of consequence were re-

Portions of Stoneman's command are continuing to a riv . and the total loss will not exceed one thousand.

All requiret at the front of General Grant's army ye

erra. with the exception of the usual picket firing. ther correspondents with General Sherman's army give

wery full details to day of the battle of the 22d ult. On the 3d inst. General Stanley's Fourth corps made a emonstration on the rebel works, and drove the rebels on their rifle pits.

# MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

the European files by the Hibernian reached this city I on Quebec yesterday. The papers are dated to the have been anticipated by the full telegraphic be ort from Father Point, published in the Herald last

at into assure comprising in the aggregate hardly less than one handred thousand people. There were four from which the numerous multitude was ad Breased by ab e speakers. The greatest enthusiasm pre tailed and netwithstanding the vast numbers present all se arated in quictness.

There were 1,875 emigrants landed here last week,

making a total of 116,560 since the 1st of January. The Denier that arrived in the c rresponding period of 1895, was 46,984. The commutation balance now in bank is 8', ATT 92.
The dry goods porters and parkers have called a meet

bug for Saturday, at Military Hall, in the Bowery, to con bider the expediency of demanding an increase of wages.

A pluning mill was burned in Gleveland on Saturday the United States Steamer Powhatan arrived at St.

The reported resignation of the "Three bromles" of dent Lincoln's Cabinet was the all absorbing topic commercial and other business places yesterday, and Doning aloof to see the course gold would take in view of Crede sold at about previous prices: but busines in refined was prevented by an order from Washwery general pressure to sell, and prices of the leading commodities were in favor of the buyer. Freights were

1 PRACE PRILOSOPHERS IN COUNCIL. There WAS gathering of peace politicians at Hope Chapel. Broadway, yesterday. A number of promient and shining lights in that faith were presout, among them Wm. B. Reed, Charles Ingernott and Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania; hiso several of the faithful in this city and from the West. It is understood that they have some very important business on hand looking to the management of the Chicago Convention and securing the nomination of some man pledged to their interests and who belongs to their particular peace church. It is expected that they will be obliged to remain in session For two or three days 'vet, and may perhaps receive letters from Jeff. Davis or some other leaders in the South in regard to the terms of the much talked of peace. The enfront, is through a back way. Those who wish o obtain admission or see the peace saints will berefore pass through an alleyway between ope Chapel and the church. With a little severance in that quarter they will no doubt otaln admission to the inner temple of this ace party. It is, however, essentially importat that only one or two should apply at a ne; any larger number passing through the lley at the same time might create suspicion est there was something going on Inside.

GRANT AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT .- Grant is oing to reform the War Department. This is evidence that he has a genius for politics as vell as for war. Make him President, and he vill reform all the departments of the governent. The Chicago Convention must nominate Im or go by the board. Let the politicings

ing-Its True Interpretation.

BREEZERRO.

There was an immense gathering of the people at Union square last night upon the Presidential question. Advertised and organized as a McClellan movement, it has, nevertheless, a far deeper significancy. The great underly ing, outcropping and controlling ideas of this meeting were, first, the dismissal of the present incompetent and blundering administration; and, secondly a Presidential candidate upon whose distinguished services, commanding abilfties and overshadowing popularity we may safely rely for a giorious success in the November election, and in the execution of the herculean labors which will devolve upon the next administration in our domestic and foreign

Such, divested of its superficial disguises, i the true interpretation of this impressive popular assemblage. Abraham Lincoln has been weighed in the balances, and found wanting. His election was a rash experiment, his ad ministration is a deplorable failure. Public opinion, looking to the safety of the country, demands a change; but clashing cliques of scheming politicians, looking to the spoils, are laboring to betray the hopes of the people. Without a union of the opposition elements they can expect no success, and to secure their union they need a candidate whose superior claims, merits and qualifications will silence all discords and carry everything before him. With such a man all this useless rubbish of party principles, party platforms and old party politicians may be cast into the sea, while, without this indispensable man, the old democratic electioneering claptrap of the last thirty years will be accepted only as a mockery and delusion.

Is General McClettan, then, the man for the crisis? Admitting that his merits as a soldier are great: that his services in the national cause shatlenge the gratitude of this country; that he has been unjustly dealt with by the administration, and that he has a strong hold upon the sympathies of the people, are not his claims, after all, rather of a negative than u positive character? Do they not rest more upon what he might have done, if properly supported, than upon what he has done? must be admitted. Had he possessed in any active degree the positive Jacksonian qualifier required in a leader or ruler of men, had he not the power to shape events according to his with when, in the fall of 1861, with a devoted army of two hundred thousand men around him, he was the champion and the idol of all parties in the loval States, and his wish was the law even to the administration? We fear that there can only be one answer to this ques

Nor can it be doubted that the nomination of General McCielian at Chicago, instead of fusing the opposition elements into a harmonious and victorious coalition, would make con fusion worse confounded, beginning with the democratic factions. Surely this thing should be avoided, as the danger is already sufficiently great that the fierce excitements of this Presi dential convassmay be inflamed into scenes of insurrectionary violence and civil war in the North. Who, then, as an independent Presidential Union candidate, is equal to the demands of this crisis? We cannot find him in the list of such negative availables as Judge Nelson. Fillmore, poor Pierce or Guthrie, of Kentucky, With any such competition against Lincoln the election must go by default.

General Grant, we contend, is the only man competent to meet the necessities of the times and the wishes of the people. The record of his services covers a great empire in extent regained from the rebellion. He has exhibited in this war a breadth of military genius, skill, energy and success which casts all his warlike contemporaries of both hemispheres in the degree of political sagacity in avoiding any entangling alliances with intriguing politiciaus. He has baffled them in all their efforts to flank bim, and bis hands are free. He, too. has been embarrassed in his military opera tions by the blunderers of the War Office: but never flinching, never failing, he has, against all obstacles, front and rear, worked his way to victory. As he stands he is master of the political and military situation Like Napoleon the First, he has shown the world not only how to win battles, and how to capture impregnable fortresses, but how to manage scheming politicians and the government Directory. He is using them when they think they are using him, as in the case of General Butler. He is, in a word, a man of great genius, great skill and sagacity as a sol dier and as a born diplomat and statesman clear headed, farsceing, resolute, energetic positive man; and he is withal an incorruptible patriot, and as bonest as the sun.

This is the man who can take the forlorn de mocracy out of the "Slough of Despond" at the Chicago Convention, and give them that new name and password required to lead them as the advanced guard of a great political re volution, to a glorious victory. Let the managers at Chicago try to lift themselves above the petty squabbling factions of the hour, and the will see that Grant is their ticket. Otherwise their labors will result in an abortion, and the independent Baffalo Union Convention, under the standard of Grant, will sweep the field.

THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED LAST EVENING -The third of the resolutions passed last even ing declares, in regard to the Presidency, that the final selection must fall on one of the great soldiers who less distinguished himself in defence of the principles upon which this government was founded." Who has die tinguished himself more than General Grant Who has done more in defence of the principles upon which this government was founded '

GRANT AND THE ADMINISTRATION .- When Mc Ciellan was placed in command he might have controlled the President, the Cabinet and Congress, as well as the army, if he had had We are in favor of him so far as be goes but we are more in favor of Grant, because he has gone farther, and commanded the administration as well as the army. He ought now to be Commander-in-Chief.

GRANT AND NAPOLEON.-The old French re public had several good generals before Napoleon appeared; but none of them knew how to manage the Directory and the committees sent out by the Directory. Napoleon knew this, and so he succeeded. In the same way all of our generals failed to manage Lincoln and his Cabinet until Grant showed that tact could go band in band with generalship. He la our Napoleon.

The Change in the War Department-

General Grant's recent visit to Washington ust, apparently, be credited with a great result. It in all probability dethroned Stanton for that worthy, if he did not actually "resign" the War Department in the Cabinet council of Tuesday, will resign it very soon. General Butler will succeed to the position, if the sim ple and patriotic terms upon which he is disposed to take it are complied with. Upon the occasion of the visit of President Lincoln to Fortress Monroe, accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln and the young prince, General Grant and the President, it will be remembered, took a sail together, and had a long talk. General Grant then, as it was just after Early's advance, expressed very strongly his dissatisfaction with Washington management and Washington men; and, as it was just after the failure of the attempt to storm the Petersburg lines, he also expressed very strongly his dissatisfaction with certain men and matters in the army. Enough was said at that interview to impress the President deeply with the fact that a change in the War Department was absolutely essential to the continuance of the war. But it required even more than this to "screw his courage to the sticking point." and when it was an nounced that Early was again advancing Gene ral Grant went to Washington. He left the Army of the Potomac, meanwhile, not in charge of its proper commander, General Meade, but under Major General Butler. His visit was effective, and resulted in a greater benefit to the country than any victory in the valley could be, and in the overthrow of a worse foe to our cause than Early has ever been.

Over this glorious result the country mawell rejoice. Under Stanton we have played a bloody farce for three years. Under him a great national struggle for civil liberty has been degraded into the vilest of all faction fights, and the war has been presecuted in a spirit that has strengthened our enemy daily. and alienated from the government the support of very many of the best men in the country. And from this man we change to one who is we believe, above all others, fit for the place General Butler's achievements in the field have not been brilliant; but his experience in that sphere has been such as to impress upon his mind the necessity that armies should be commanded by professional soldiers where it is pos sible, as well as to give him an intimate knowledge of the active operations of armies. Such an experience is indispensable to the proper discharge of the duties of Secretary of War: and in addition to this experience General Butler possesses the political segacity and tact. as well as the general acuteness and decision, that are the other requisites of the position. For these reasons the change is eminently a good

But there is yet another point upon which we may congratulate the country in this business. Upon the capture of Vicksburg, and when it became apparent that the administration had attempted to make such changes in Grant's plans as would have prevented the fall of that place, we rejoiced that the country had found general who knew how to overcome at once the politicians and the enemy. There is abun dant occasion for the same expression new How many a gallant general have we sent into the field for whom the rebels were no match but who were finally compelled to succumb to Stanton. McClellan was the most prominent of all these. But now Stanton also goes down before the conqueror of Sidney Johnston, of Beauregard, Bragg. Buckner, Polk and Pemberton. It is the union in one of military and political ability that has made all the transcendently great men of history. Had it not been for his political abilities Alexander would never have been the commander of that expedition which he so gloriouspolitical abilities Casar and Napoleon, accomplished soldiers as they were, would have proved to be fellows of no account: they would have been "relieved" from their commands by some assemblages of politicians, and so have passed away. But they knew how to deal with politicians also, and hence their success. And it it is in the union of these abilities in General Grant, it is in the possession by this one man of the ability to deal both with armed enemies and politicians, that we see the best promise of triumph for our cause.

GRANT AND MCCLELLAN -- McClellan knew bow to manage an army; but he did not know how to manage the administration politicians Grant has proven that he knows how to do both; for he has won more victories in the field than any other general, and will now reorganize the War Department. We want such a military statesman for President.

in another column this morning two letters from Colorado Jewett to the Hon. Horace Greeley, and one from the same person to President Lincoln. These letters contain some interesting particulars of the schemes of the rebels and the peace men in regard to the Chicago Convention, and will amply repay perusal. Their revelations are of especial im-

portance to politicians. By some mistake two of the letters came ad dressed to us, and we have corrected this mistake by addressing them as they were obviously intended Colorado Jewett has been in correspondence with the Emperor Napoleon, Secretary Hay, the Emperor of Austria, Horace Greeley, the King of Belgium, George Sanders, Queen Victoria, Mr. Lincoln, several New York lawyers the Emperor of Prussia. several Colorado lawyers, and many other great and small men, in and out of the State Prison. But he has never been in correspondence with us, and probably never will be. Consequently the letters must have been wrongly directed.

The Chevalier Jewett addresses President Lincoln through the HERALD because Secretary Hay has officially announced that he stops all letters which he does not wish President Lincoin to see. If the President is afraid to address Jewett directly in reply to this letter, let him direct his note to us, and we will publish it is the HERALD, where all the world will be sure to see it. We extend the same privilege to poor Greeley, in case the copartners of the Tribune Association should refuse to allow him to correspond with Jewett by mail. Our columns are always open to the oppressed and distressed, and we shall not exclude even Linceln and Greeley.

RAIT.ROAD ACCIDENT .- A collision took place on the railroad between Baltimore and Washington on Monday, just below the Relay House. The telegraph brought the report that some thirty persons were killed, and that is all that has been received in regard to the

accident. The railroad company have prevented the facts from being sent over the wires and we are left in utter ignorance of the extent or cause of this accident. We call upon our Baltimore correspondent to look into this affair and ascortain all the particulars at once. The practice of shielding and covering up these railroad accidents is being too extensively practised. The public want to know all about them, and what roads staughter their passengers through neglect and mismanage ment. Lot us have the facts.

THE McCLELLAN MEETING .- The principle of the meeting last night was that our great soldiers are entitled to our great offices. It was therefore, quite as much a Grant meeting as a McClellan meeting; for he who denies that Grant is a great soldier writes bimself down an ass and a rebel sympathizer. The World and News please copy.

THE GREAT GRANT MERTING \_As the mas meeting last evening was opposed to the administration and in favor of the election of a great soldier to the Presidency, we are justified in calling it a Grant meeting. Grant has shown his opposition to the administration by changing it, and, as for great soldiers, the Lieutenant General certainly heads the heap.

# IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST COAST.

Acapulco Surrounded by Alvarez's Forces-Uraga in Favor of the Empire-News from San Francisco, &c. SAN FRANCISCO, August 8, 1864 The Golden City has arrived with passengers that left

New York July 13. Acapute has been surrounded by the forces of Afvarez General Uraga has declared for the empire, but only a few hundred of his men followed him. A large liberal force polds Colims The blockade of Manzanilla is not enforced. The mining shares market is duit and transactions un-

mportant. Australian dates of June 1 show a failing off in gold receipts.

The ludian troubles in Utah are supposed to be end. General Connor having sent out troops. An emigrant reports a massacre of several hundred emigrants by the Sooke Indians in Idaho. The story lacks confirmation.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 9, 1964. The steamer Oregon, from British Columbia and Ore gon, brings nearly five hundred thousand dellars in gold dust, orincipally from the Oregon and Idaho mines. Victoria papers record the finding of rich mines of

Snake and Leech rivers, twenty two miles from Victoria There is a great rush in that direction. ldane is increasing in population. Mining reports are contradictory

Tyler's Daughter. Mrs (er President) Tyler presents her compliments to the editor of the New York Herald, and requests that he will contradict the statement made in his paper this morning that a daughter of ex President Tyler had re cently been married to a federal soldier. He has no un married marriagoable daughter, and the story recorded by the correspondent from James river is a pure inven

The Reported Marriage of Ex-President

Casteston Hill, States Island, August 10, 1864.

The Theatres. Mr. Dan Bryant will play another week at Wallack's, preducing The White Horse of the Peppers. He will be followed, on the 22d of August, by Mise Olive Logas. who will make her debut in a new play. Mr. Wallack will fore some of his best actors next season. The time

of the fall opening is not yet announced.

The carpenters and scene painters of the Olympic are very busy preparing for next season. Mrs. Wood wil open in September with a greatly augmented company and a new play, the name of which has not yet been di vulged. Mr. Mortimer will make his rentree. The old favorites have been re-engaged.

The Winter Garden has been repainted and decorated and now presents a very handsome appearance. Manager Stuart will reopen on the 15th inst. with Mr. J. S. Clarke, who will be followed by Mr. Edwin Booth, A sew military drams will thou take the stage. Attest Lucile Western still draws crowded houses at Niblo's. Manager Wheatley will open his fail season with Miss Maggie Mitchell, in The Crickel, which is to be rewritten, we understand, for a metropolitan and ence. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will probably succeed Miss Mitchell.

The Broadway theatre is now closed, but will reopez a few days with Mr. John E Owens, a comedian of The Broadway with Mr. John E. Owens, a comedian of whom we hear the very best accounts, and of whom much is expected. This theatre is trying hard to work its way into popularity, and if Mr. Owens makes a hit it

The Bowery theatres are busily drawing in greenbacks. The New Bowery has suffered a great loss to being deprived of Miss Kate Newton and Mr. Boniface, who are starring. Fox has kent his old company at the Gowery. Mas Kate Raymond is playing Mazeppa at the Stadt theatre, and the enterprise deserves success.

# Personal Intelligence.

Major General Rooker arrived at the Aster House on bestay evening and remained there until yesterday afternoon, when he took his departure for Jefferson coun tr, where his family reside. Diring his stay in the city the General remained perfectly quiet, and only received at his rooms a few persons triends. He intends, remain-ing in Jefferson county two weeks, in order to recruit his health, which is somewhat shattered from exposure and ardnows duties to the field. Arrival of the United States Steamer

Kensington.

The United States steamer Kensington, Wm. G. Salousiall, Acting Commander, arrived at this port yeater day morning, in thirty-two hours from Fortress Monroe The following is a list of her officers -

The following is a list of her officers —
Acting Valuncer Lemenant Commandiag—Wm. G.
Saltonsalli.

Acting Manter—John F. Winchester.

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Acting Manter—John F. Winchester.

Acting Manter—John First Assistant. T. W. O'Conner, Acting Assistant, John Elyan.

Acting Entigene—Wm. H. Dumont, Wm H. Williams, C.

A Babcock, H. D. Whittemere and Isanc Pense.

Engineers—Acting Second Assistants, John E. Sloane
Acting Manter's Males—Chas. D. Puncer., H. G. Scham
back and Thomas H. Lawrence.

Crystin's Glert.—Frank H. F. Pens.

Fagnaturer's Clerk.—J. B. vall.

#### Maine Editore Convention-The Con-Freestonal Excursion.

PORTIAND Me., August 10, 1864.
A convention of the editors and publishers of Maine met here this morning. Hon. Nelson Dingley, of the Lewiston Journal, presided. A constitution was adopted for a permanent organization.

The Congressional Committee on the Defences of the Northeastern Frontier met here to-day, with quite a num ber of distinguished gentlemen, who will join the excurgion. They were introduced to the city government, and at noon started to inspectathe defences of the harbor.

City Intelligence.

A Bor Dangement's Shor. —A very dangerous sho-Alug occurrence, the result of the careless use of drearms, took place in the pawnshop of Mrs. Woods, 469 Grand street, on Tuesday. Two boys, named Hugo Birsch and Henry Crawford, were playing with a pistol which they Henry Crawford, were playing with a pistol which they erroneously supposed to be unloaded, when the lad Crawford pointed the pistol at the head of his companion and discharged it. The bail entered the face of Harach, causing a compound fracture of the jaw, and, passing inwards, lodged under the root of his tongue, beyond the reach of a probe. The boy was immediately conveyed to the New York Hospital, and his recovery is regarded as being very uncertain. The boy Crawford, who fred the shot, is in great distress at the occurrence, but ne criminal latent is charged to him.

Rebels Captured by Negro Troops The Point Lookout correspondent of the Baltimore American says -

American says —
On Friday last three hundred and thirty-three rebells arrived from Petersburg and the front. They say that they were captured by the negro troops belonging to General Surniside's corps. They belonged to the Third and Eighteenth South Carolina. They say that the negro troops shot them down by hundreds, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the officers of the negro troops could make them desist, the negroes all the time yelling out, "Ramember Fort Pillow." These men give the officers of the negro troops great credit for their humanity in rescuing them from certain death, and seem perfectly estimed that negro troops will fight. They belonged to a portice of the regiments blown up by the appionion, and claim that they only lost three genuine guns, the rest being Quakers, or mooden guns.

TORRADO IN CANADA .- Some two weeks ago a tract of country in the country of Vandrouil, some five or six miles square, was visited with a terrific toragdo, leveling barns, houses, ho., killing cattle, and literally chopping up and blasting every description of crops, making is deutations in the fences and such buildings as withstood the storm as though they had been fired at by millions of musket bells. Trees, were not only denuded of their leaves, but the back was changed as with an axe.

#### NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1864 TRUELOW WEED'S LATE MISSION TO WARRINGTON.
It is now generally admitted that Wood's recent visit to Washington was in reference to old Blair's proposition to General McClellan—that he was summoned here by the President on account of the publicity of old States offering a command to "Little Mac" if he would refuse to ave his name used at Chicago. The publicity of tha act created a regular sensation in the kitchen cabinet, well as in official circles. It is reported upon good authority that Mr. Lincoln denied Weed that he ever gave Blair any authority to make such an offer to McClellan or any other officer. That Stair did it on his own authority. It is also said that the President denounced Blair for his nourse, declaring that he was injuring use chances and bringing him into conofficials to deny their own acts of late, and if this move of Blair's had not found its way into the press, to dered Blair to make the proposition

THE RE ALL OF M'CLECLAN It is reported in official circles that at a recent Cabine meeting the question of giving General McCollin a command was discussed, and the views of the several mem State urged the necessity of the appointment, while three others Messrs. Stanton and Wellos and another, believed to be Mr. Blair, pertinaciously opposed it. The latter prevailed, and the meeting finally broke up in very dissatisfactory manner to all present. FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The report that in consequence of the failure to respond as expected to the call for the seven thirty loan.

Mr. l'essenden had decided to put on the market (wentyyear six per cent gold interest bonds, is stated officially to be incorrect. The Secretary is not disposed, under xisting circumstances, to put out any long bonds, but will make up deficiencies in the revenue from receipt from taxes and subscription to the seven-thirty load by additional issues of six per cent legal tendess. There is authority for stating that the report that the

secretary of the Treasury contemplates putting upon the mirket at an early day a six-twenty lean, the interest to be paid in gold, is entirely without foundation. The load authorized by the various acts of Congress and yet available, are:-Under the act of March 3, 1863, bonds, six

per cent. Under the act of March 3; 1884, bonds, ten-forties five per cent... Under the act of June 30, 1864, bonds of re-

decimable in not less than five not more than thirty years, or if expedient, made payable at not more than forty years from date bearing interest, not exceeding six per cent, payable in coin, \$200,000,000, or in lieu of an equal amount of the bounds last named, not exceeding \$200,000,000 in Treasury notes, mayable not expeeding three years notes, mayable not exceeding three years from date, or if expedient at any time after three years from date, bearing fitterest not exceeding eaven and three tenths per cost, payable to lawful money at maturity or sout annually.

Under the not of February 25, 1862, bonds, five twenties in Europe.

Total.....\$562,717,850 per cent togal tender notes heretofore Issued, now withfrawn to be destroyed, there may be issued notes as above described \$87 639,897, making a total of \$530,357,247.

under the act of March 3, 1963, as follows: One year's interest, payable at maturity, at five per cent. Two years interest, payable at maturity, at

five per cent.

Two years' coupon interest, payable semi-annually, at five per cent. 17,960,000 150 000,000 above stated.

Under the set of March 3, 1860, there have been de livered to the Treasurer compound interest six per con-notes amounting to \$30,140,000. The loans not closed and offered at the Treasury and

agencies are the five per cent bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the government after ten and pavable after forty years, and hence called ten-forties: certificates of indebtedness, which are issuable in discharge of curren claims upon the government; three years six per cent ompound interest notes the six per cent loan, provided for the exchange of the seven thirty of October, 1864, and a new loan of three years notes under the act of Congress of the 30th of June, 1864, bearng interest at the rate of seven and thirty one hundred per cent per annum, or one per cent per diem upon ever dity dollars of the principal, interest payable semiannualty in lawful money, convertible at maturity into

day shows the amount outstanding \$1.832,650,000, and the interest \$74,872,000. Over \$53,000,000 of interest is payable in coin. The unpaid requisitions are \$79,723,000. ed the amount in the Treasury \$13.623.000. The state ment is signed by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Har

The subscriptions to the seven thirty loan reported to the Treasury to-day amounted to \$659,750.

The heat here to-day has been intense. There has been absolutely nothing in the way of news, and it has been too bot even for the circulation of the usual number of rumors.
THE OPERATIONS REPORK ATLANTA

Much anxiety is felt by the public to hear of the pro-gress of events at Atlanta. The report that Longstreet's orps had been despatched to reinforce Hood is not generally credited, as it is not believed, in the light of recent developments, that Lee will weaken his forces while rant remains to his present position before Petersburg

Much surprise has been occasioned hers by the action of the War Department with regard to parties in London county, Va., who have desired in turnish the government with forage, cattle and other supplies. Wealthy men, one of whom and three thousand head of cattle to dispose of, Tepresented to the Secretary that they dared how bring their property. dated hot bring their property within our lines, but wished the government to send out and take it, and give quartermaster's receipts therefor. Had this been done we should have received This request was refused, and the rebels setzed a portion of the supplies, and the remainder is still left for future raids, while our forces in Maryland, with this granary in sight, are procuring subsistence and forage from remote parts of the country, at imm nae expense. THE INSPECTION AND STAMPING OF SEGARS.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued regulations concerning the inspection and stamping of segars. The espector, in making his valuation, is required to act upon his own knowledge of the market value of the in spected article exclusive of the tax. No other person than an inspector duly appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to affix stamps. Regulations are also issued concerning the assess ment of tobacce, snuff and segars, in which it said that colorable sales have been made and tyres paid according to the rates under the former acts, with the view of avoiding the additional tax required by the act of June, 1864. The Commissioner remarks - 'Sales made by a manufacturer to bie foreman, or to some convenient friend or 'man of atraw,' with a view of a retransfer to the manufacturer, or of a sale afterwards to his use, though possession may have been delivered to such foreman or other person, will not affect the right of the government to the increased tax Such sale is fraudulent so far as the government is concerned, whatever it may be between the officers of the internal revenue. Upon the sale or con sumption, or removal for consumption or sale, or removal from the place of manufacture of such seticies, after the lat of July the tax became due, and must be paid at the increased rates, pursuant to the last act

August 10 1864.

Hop. James S. Biaine was renominated for re-election

MONSTER M'CLELLAN MEETING

AND ASSESSMENT OF A WAR DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE P

GREAT OUTPOURING OF THE PEOPLE

GRAND RALLY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Unprecedented Outburst of Public Feeling.

UNION SQUARE IN 1864.

The Grand Champs de Mars of the Republic.

McClellan the Man for the Crisis.

VIVE LA REPUBLIO.

FIREWORKS, FLAG RAISING,

An immense outpouring of the democracy of this sity

the purpose of expressing public opinion in favor of the nomination of General McCleffan at the coming conven tion at Chicago, on the 20th inst. There were not ies than one hundred thousand persons present, full of en thusiasm, brim full of patriotism, thoroughly impres with the conviction that there was a screw loose some where, and that the only man to set things right generally was the favorite, George B. McCiellan. From all directions, north, cast, west and south, poured furth their thousands and tens of thousands, and one before the hour of meeting Union square wes jammed, impervious to all outside passage except the swayings which agitated the great Coutre when fresh additions came pouring forward, striking its outskirts. Four grand stands were erected for the speakers of the evening, and round these pressed closer and closer, as fresh pressure was added on the outside, the thousands who early bad taken their places to hear the speakers. The whole square was one blaze of magnificent light. Drommond ditto. All lent an effulgence to the scene that Union square never before witnessed. Opposite Broadway was the stand selected for the McClellan fing raising. This stand was beautifully decorated with transparencies, motions photographs of General McCiellan, &c. Near the close of the proceeding and while yet the tens of thousands itse-ened to the welcome praise of Little Mac, the flag was raised from the centre stand. A report of cangon dress attention for a moment, and the next all eyes were di rected to where the flag-the McCleitan flag-was seen slowly to rise. Then broke out cheer after cheer this al me-t the old Hudson might be said—her banks at least—'to have shaken with the reverberation of the sound."
Cheers for SicClellan followed from the throats of at least one hundred thousand people, and this being constitute great event of the evening, happily consummated, the immeose gathering began to disperse.

#### THE MAISON DORER STAND.

This stand was illuminated with Chinese oking well at a distance, but shedding a very pake ectual light upon the stand, and but a mare glimmer to assist the reporters of the press in the duties. Whatever additional light was thrown upon the sabject the reporters didn't see it.

SPRECH OF MR. BIRAM KETCHUM The meeting was organized by the appointment to the ninety days would be elected a President of the United States, the highest office under the constitution They had met under the cauopy of the sky to entreat all citizens to choose George B. McCletter entreat all citizens to choose George B. McClellen. The city of New York is represented here. Here are merchants, professional men and mechanics, and, above all, her laborers. We are here, all citizens—tens of thousands—trishmen, Germans, Englishmen, Prench and Swiss—all here asking you to elect G. B. McClellen. (Cheers.) Never since New York was a city has becope been more united than they how are for G. B. McClellan. Elect him. (Yes, sir, he'll he elected, who is it asks this? New York, as a patriotic city is all times past; in 1812 for free trade and sailor's rights.

who is it asks this? New York, as a patriotic city is all times past: in 1812 for free trade and sailor's rights, in the war of Mexico and in this unbappy war the wealth of the city has been poured out, and her blood shed on many a battle field. We of New York ask at the come forward and elect the man we love—G. R. Mctlellen, and the blood of the Revolution; educated to call's were day the martinal airs of the country was a capit of the best blood of the Revolution; educated to call's avery day the martinal airs of the country was a capit of the best blood of the Revolution; educated to call's avery day the martinal airs of the country was a capit of the best blood of the Revolution; educated to call's avery day the martinal airs of the country was a capit of the patriotic formation. After Buill run he was called to service in Virginia. After Buill run he was an engineer of railways. When the art croke out be was called to service in Virginia. After Buill run he was an engineer of the Points of

durance? I am more desirous to be reunited than ever before. (thers.)

A series of resolutions were then read and adopted.

SPERCH OF MR. P. A. SEAVER.

Mr. F. A. SEAVER ROLL addressed the meeting and was received with long cheers. He said in the presence of auch a grand assemblage, despite of the long reign of terror, usurpation and misrule despite the deadening effect of a tremendous civil war, the people still eting to their right to violicate their own authority and to control their own destinies. We have meet to condemn the political president of the last four years, and to accept a President of the last four years, and to accept a President for the whole country remitted. That man is George B. McGlellam, pure and spotless in character, an ardent lover of nis own cuntry, and a follower of the great political law as it is written. His election will be accepted by the South as a proof of the great political law as it is written. His election will be accepted by the South as a proof of the creationary spirit here at the North, and as a capted guarantee to her that the Union will be ascredly preserved, and the constitution maintained inviolate. He stands to day the appointed instrument of God, to revive the glories of the past, and direct the destinies of the springs into being all the pastionate impuses of love and high purpose. Soldier, statesman and orator, we devote ourselves to his section. True, the star of our country's glory is now obscured in the sulphureous clouds of a love internectine struggle. But we know that soon we shall again emerge, heraided by the roor of welcome from the throats of now beautife camon, not one ray diminished, not one spark of beauty gone.

Mr. E. B. Norton next addressed the meeting. In Texas they had no such meeting, but with Moldelian se President that State would be again to the Union, and other rebellious States. The speaker recircal to vicusoral McClellan's administration of Banks, deducing thereform that no where had such good results followed that from McClellan is th